

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 1, 1983

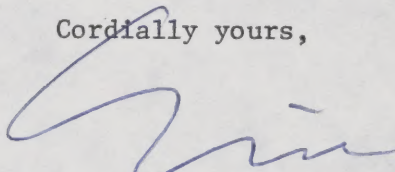
Mr. James C. Spilman  
P. O. Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35802

Dear Jim:

I thought it would be of interest for you to publish the enclosed article which just came to my attention. It relates to the tin Continental Dollar coinage and was published in Boston on January 1, 1789.

While in my previous article on the Continental Dollar I disclosed the Watson Essay as the first mention in writing of that coin, I believe the introductory paragraph in this newspaper is fascinating because of the disbelief in Boston that pieces existed.

Cordially yours,



Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

1776  
Continental  
Currency



Independent

UNIVERSAL

VOLUME XXI

772795



Chronicle:

ADVERTISER

NUMBER 1053

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1789.

BOSTON:—Published by ADAMS and NOURSE, Printers to the Honourable the GENERAL COURT of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at their Printing-Office, opposite the New Court-House, Court-Street.

For the Inde the hearty concurrence  
Messrs. A York, also of Phila-  
des, will serve to reman-  
able exertions, to pro-  
your correspondence, and bring for-  
sources. Every Ameri-  
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William Hawes and Joshua Wetherle.

The following extract from the learned Bishop Watson's *Chemical Essays*, [Published in 1786] Vol. 4, page 136, *serius hoc est* strange errors are introduced into the writings even of careful men, when they write on any subject relative to distant countries. It is probable that some workman amused himself with copying one of the small bills emitted by Congress, into a die or mould, and then impressed or cast a piece of Pewter such as the Bishop has described.—If the author of that work should publish a future edition, it is hoped that clause will be omitted.

It is reported of James II. that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to coin the pewter with this inscription—*Melioris tessera fuit*.—The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half diameter, and 240 grains in weight; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge—*Continental Currency, 1776*—and within the ring a rising sun, with—*fugio*—at the side of it, shining upon a dial, under which was—*Mind your Business*.—On the reverse there were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each side of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen states; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed—*American Congress*—and in the central space—*We are one*.—I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna, when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency; it was equal to 7440 ounces; this exceeds the weight of a cubic foot of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency, consisted of 12 parts of tin and 1 of lead.

American Affairs

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 12.

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Tradesmen and Manufac-  
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Boston.

rk, November 17, 1788.

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then pleasure, hat we em-  
to express to you their  
and patriotic at-



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

October 28, 1983

Mr. Jim Spilman  
P. O. Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35802

Dear Jim:

I have located what I believe is the earliest illustration and reference to the 1776 Continental Currency coinage. You might wish to publish it along with the newspaper reference I sent you covering some comments and the description in Watson's Chemical Essays.

The item I enclose is fascinating because it contains a German translation of the legends on the piece. The translation "Mind your business" is re-translated as "Thinking what is ahead of you". The translation of Continental Currency is re-translated as "Americaland Money".

The source is a German publication of 1784, the detail of which is enclosed.

I am also enclosing translations of the legends to try to be helpful.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encls.

3) An entwined ribbon forming a circle, each small circle has the name of one of the 13 States; in the center are the words "CONGRESS VON AMERICA" around "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The words "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MUNTZE 1776" surround a picture of the sun shining on a sundial reading "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr Vorhabt."

Found in Sprengel,  
*Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch* (Berlin,  
1784), p. 182 ff. ~~LC-USZ62-45518~~

Sprengel, Matthias Christian. *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch; oder Abriss der merkwürdigsten neuen Welt-begebenheiten enthaltend für 1784 bis Geschichte der Revolution von Nord-America*. Berlin, Haude und Spener, 1784.  
~~E208.S75 RBC~~



Americanische Landes Muntze  
(American Money)

or

(Americaland Money)

or

(Territory of America Money)

Congress von America  
(American Congress)

Ich Fliehe  
(I fly)

Wir Sind Eins  
(We are one)

Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch  
(Everyones history pocket book)





875

876

1 (approximate dates of the American Revolution at Saratoga and the French alliance) beautiful woman with flowing hair holding a staff with liberty cap; the inscription "LIBERTAS AMERICANA" and the date "1776" are written around the figure. 2) A ribbon forming a circle, each segment has the name of one of the thirteen original colonies. In the center are the words "CONGRESS" and "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The inscription "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MÜNTZE 1776" and a picture of the sun shining on a sun-disk. The text "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr Vorhabt" are also present. Figures one and two are copied from

Augustin Dupré's "Libertas Americana" medal which was commissioned by Franklin and engraved in Paris, 1782. Found in Sprengel, *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch* (Berlin, 1784), p. 182 ff. LC-USZ62-45518

876

PEACE CROWNED BY VICTORY. J. Norman Sc. [1784]

Mixed method  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4$  in.

A beautiful woman seated with a bountiful bowl of fruit and flowers receives a crown from a winged woman carrying a palm. Frontispiece



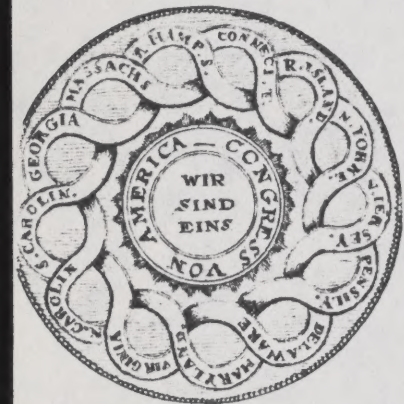
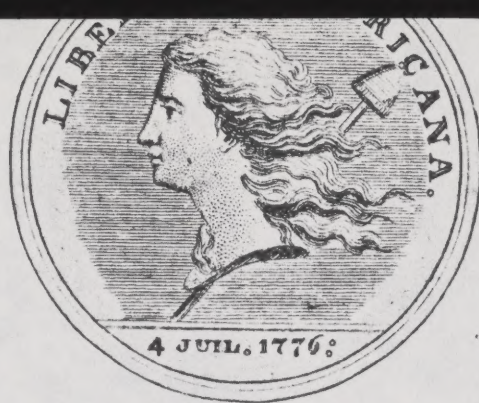
for *The Boston Magazine*, August 1784. Norman copied this piece from *The European Magazine*, 1783, frontispiece. LC-USZ62-45283

877

[Fox, Burke, and North] FRONTISPIECE [1784]  
Etching  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  in. (image in oval)

Bust portraits caricaturing the coalition. The "Introduction" explains, "The Coalition formed between Lord North, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and Mr. Edmund Burke, having been justified under a pretence that the American war was the cause of their





875

876



81 (approximate dates of the American Revolution at Saratoga and the French alliance). A beautiful woman with flowing hair and a staff with liberty cap; the "LIBERTAS AMERICANA" and the date "1776" are written around the figure. A ribbon forming a circle, each segment has the name of one of the 13 states. In the center are the words "CONGRESS NOA" around "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MÜNTZE 1776" is a picture of the sun shining on a sun-disk. "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr" Figures one and two are copied from

Augustin Dupré's "Libertas Americana" medal which was commissioned by Franklin and engraved in Paris, 1782. Found in Sprengel, *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch* (Berlin, 1784), p. 182 ff. LC-USZ62-45518

876

PEACE CROWNED BY VICTORY. J. Norman Sc. [1784]

Mixed method 7¼ x 4 in.

A beautiful woman seated with a bountiful bowl of fruit and flowers receives a crown from a winged woman carrying a palm. Frontispiece

for *The Boston Magazine*, August 1784. Norman copied this piece from *The European Magazine*, 1783, frontispiece. LC-USZ62-45283

877

[Fox, Burke, and North] FRONTISPIECE [1784] Etching 4½ x 4½ in. (image in oval)

Bust portraits caricaturing the coalition. The "Introduction" explains, "The Coalition formed between Lord North, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and Mr. Edmund Burke, having been justified under a pretence that the American war was the cause of their





19 Oct. 1781 (approximate dates of the American victory at Saratoga and the French alliance). 2) A beautiful woman with flowing hair and behind her a staff with liberty cap; the words "LIBERTAS AMERICANA" and the date "4 JUIL. 1776" are written around the figure. 3) An entwined ribbon forming a circle, each small circle has the name of one of the 13 States; in the center are the words "CONGRESS VON AMERICA" around "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The words "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MUNTZE 1776" surround a picture of the sun shining on a sundial reading "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr Vorhabt." Figures one and two are copied from

Augustin Dupré's "Libertas Americana" medal which was commissioned by Franklin and engraved in Paris, 1782. Found in Sprengel, *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch* (Berlin, 1784), p. 182 ff. LC-USZ62-45518

876

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877

[Fox, Burke, and North] FRONTISPIECE [1784]  
Etching  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  in. (image in oval)

Bust portraits caricaturing the coalition. The "Introduction" explains, "The Coalition formed between Lord North, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and Mr. Edmund Burke, having been justified under a pretence that the American war was the cause of their



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(American Money)

or  
(Americaland Money)

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(Territory of America Money)

Congress von America  
(American Congress)

Ich Fliehe  
(I fly)

Wir Sind Eins  
(We are one)

Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch  
(Everyones history pocket book)

3) An entwined ribbon forming a circle, each small circle has the name of one of the 13 States; in the center are the words "CONGRESS VON AMERICA" around "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The words "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MUNTZE 1776" surround a picture of the sun shining on a sundial reading "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr Vorhabt."

Found in Sprengel,  
*Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch* (Berlin,  
1784), p. 182 ~~F. LC USZ62-155-8~~

Sprengel, Matthias Christian. *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch; oder Abriss der merkwürdigsten neuen Welt-begebenheiten enthaltend für 1784 die Geschichte der Revolution von Nord-America*. Berlin, Haude und Spener, 1784.  
~~F. LC USZ62-155-8~~



● ● **Earliest Illustration of the 1776 Continental Currency Coinage**  
from Eric P. Newman; St. Louis, MO

I have located what I believe to be the earliest illustration and reference to the 1776 Continental Currency Coinage. It is fascinating because it contains a German translation of the legend on the piece. The translation "Mind your business" re-translates into "Thinking what is ahead of you." The translation of "Continental Currency" is re-translated into "Americaland Money" or into "Territory of America Money."



3) An entwined ribbon forming a circle, each small circle has the name of one of the 13 States; in the center are the words "CONGRESS VON AMERICA" around "WIR SIND EINS." 4) The words "AMERICANISCHE LANDES MUNTZE 1776" surround a picture of the sun shining on a sun-dial reading "Ich Fliehe" and "Bedenkt was ihr Vorhabt."

The source - a German publication "Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch" (Everyones History Pocketbook) was prepared by Matthias Christian Sprengel and published in Berlin, Germany in 1784 by the firm of Haude & Spener.



Previously, the earliest known reference to the Continental Currency Coinage was the description in *Chemical Essays* by Richard Watson, London, 1786, Volume IV, pages 135-137. (See Crosby "Early Coins of America" pages 305-306).

Another writer, prior to Crosby, had taken note of the description in *Chemical Essays* and had taken issue with it. In the Thursday January 1, 1789 issue of *Independent Chronicle* and the *Universal Advertiser* (Boston), page 2, column 2, appears the following observation:

The following extract from the learned Bishop Watson's *Chemical Essays*, (Published in 1786) Vol. 4, page 136, shows how easily strange errors are introduced into the writings even of careful men, when they write on any subject relative to distant countries. It is probable that some workman amused himself with copying one of the small bills emitted by Congress, into a die or mould, and then impressed or cast a piece of Pewter such as the Bishop has described. -- If the author of that work should publish a future edition it is hoped that clause will be omitted.

Then follows the complete text from *Chemical Essays*. The editor of the *Independent Chronicle* notwithstanding, another edition of *Chemical Essays* did follow containing the identical report (the 1791 edition) which would be reported by Crosby in "Early Coins of America." Evidently Crosby was not aware of the first edition (1786) of *Chemical Essays*.

● ● Editor's note:

If any of our Patrons know of any earlier literary reference to the Continental Currency Coinage, please bring it to our attention.





8/31/44

John —  
I have not seen the  
Smithsonian publication on the  
1783 Dupre  
coin.  
The title to the picture  
confuses me because I do not  
know what the 1783 Dupre  
medal has to do with this  
coin.  
Can you check it out?  
This would be the earliest U.S.  
coin illustration even if the  
legend is translated.  
Gine

37. "[American Medals]," in:  
Matthias Christian Sprengel,  
*Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch*  
(Berlin: Haude und Spener,  
1784). Maker: D. Berger after  
Augustin Dupré's medal;  
medium: print; size: 4 1/4" x  
4 1/2". Photograph courtesy of  
the Library of Congress.



Published in Smithsonian Inst. Press 1991, Plate 37 facing P. 139 } Dieter C. Olsen "Emblems of American Community in the Revolutionary Era"







37. "[American Medals]" in  
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Published in Smithsonian Inst  
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 4 1/2". Photograph courtesy of  
 the Library of Congress.



*What was this  
 to do with Dupre  
 1783 medal*

Published in Smithsonian Inst  
 Press 1991 Page 37 from P.139 } Dieter C. Olsen  
 "Emblem of American Community in the Revolutionary Era"



John Kleiberg  
430 E. 56th Apt 8F  
New York, NY 10022

NEW YORK NY 100

29 SEP 2010 PM 3 T



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## THE IXL GROUP

FAX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: Thomas Serfass

FIRM: Merc. Money Museum

FROM: Bob Keathley

DATE: 4/17/95 TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 10

*Trunk has  
I.C.E.D.  
1708*

*314-293-5643 res tel.*

IF THERE IS ANY PROBLEM WITH THIS TRANSMITTAL, PLEASE CALL THE TELEPHONE  
# LISTED ABOVE.





Heinz and Karin Dutt  
18103 Country Trails Court  
Glencoe, MO 63038  
Telephone: 314-273-6315  
Fax/Data : 314-273-5464

10.01.1995

Dear Mr. Keathley,

here is the rest of the translation - and I cannot say I am happy to send it: working on it was such a joy that I am going to miss its presence in my life sorely! Well - it is not completely gone, of course ... for one thing I will not put the book itself in the mail, but wait to return it to you when it can be done safely in person. I'll give it to Mark when he comes up here the next time or when we go to Dexter - whichever comes first.

As you see I added the title pages, the introduction, and the text on the map - which, of course changed my page numbering, but did not interfere with the actual page numbering in the book itself. As a special addition at the end I entered all the captions of the illustrations. Then, also, as I told you before, I am going over the text with a fine-tooth comb to polish it. For this I do not need the book here, I think there are no actual mistakes left (most involving numbers that are difficult to read and sometimes came out wrong when I worked late at night) - but there are places where I just know I can change the text for the better. In addition, I am still trying to master the computer program well enough to separate the footnotes. The ones labeled \* are the author's, the ones labeled with numbers are mine, where I thought I had to give an explanation for certain items in the text. In the final version I want to separate them - leaving the author's notes in the text where they belong, and adding mine, combined in an annex of its own, at the end of the book. At that time I will also print it out in a nicer, more ornate font than the purely "utility" one used now.

Maybe you are interested in a little item concerning the history of the book: On the very first page, before the title page, somebody entered in ink: 1784. Below this, in tiny handwriting, in the old German scripture, it reads:

I want Grandson Julius  
to have this little book  
Grandfather  
28/7/99

Below this, the first word is illegible, then somebody put:  
Valuable      25 Mark

Wouldn't it be interesting to know who all owned the book during these 210 years, how it came to the USA, etc.?

Karin A. Dutt



Historical Genealogical

Calendar

or

Yearbook

of the most noteworthy recent

Worldwide Events

for the

1784

Fair

at Leipzig

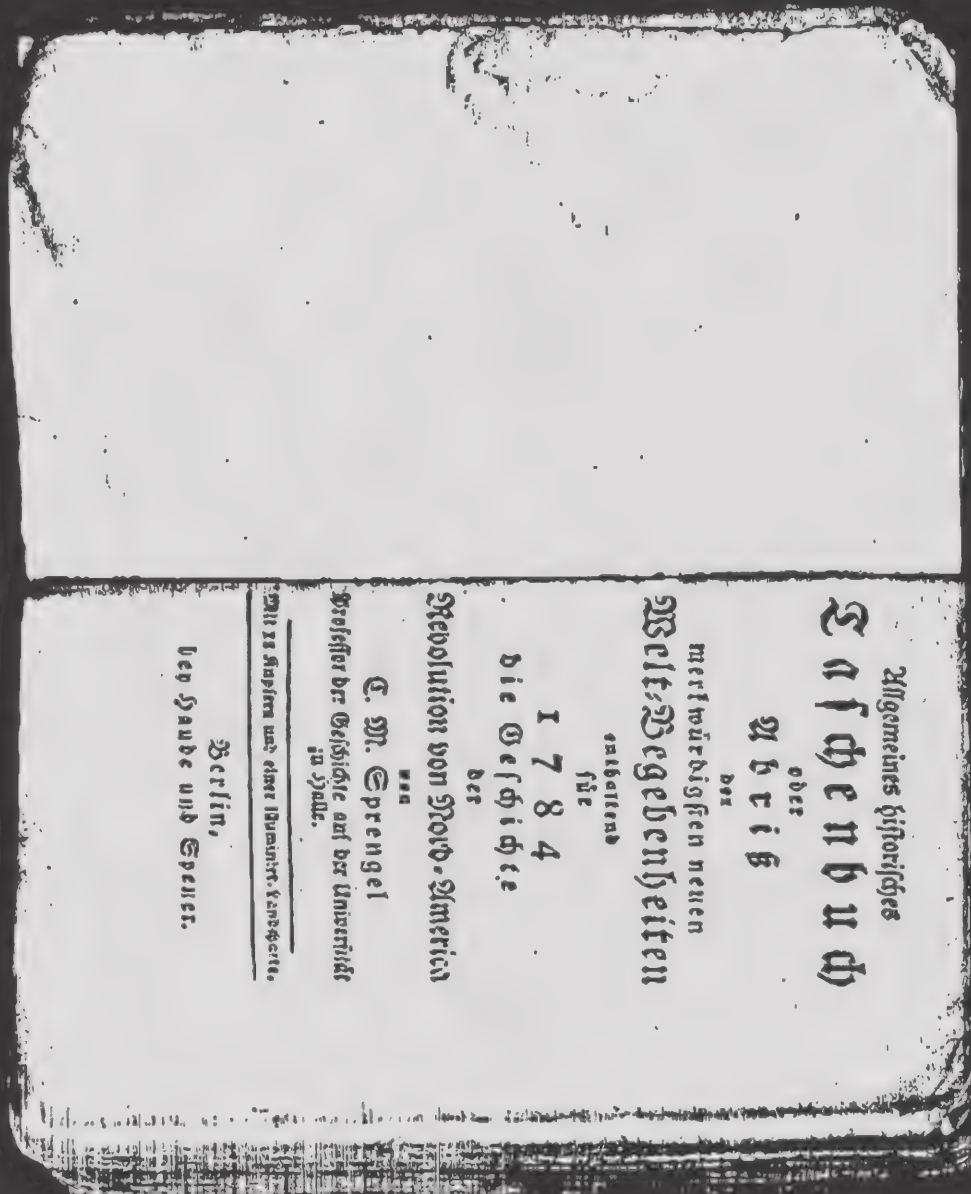
*Revolution in North  
America  
by CM Sprengel*

by Haude and Spener of Berlin









Allgemeines historisches  
Taschenbuch

von  
J. M. Sprengel

merkwürdigen neuen  
Weltbegebenheiten

aus  
den Jahren  
1784

Revolution von Nord-America

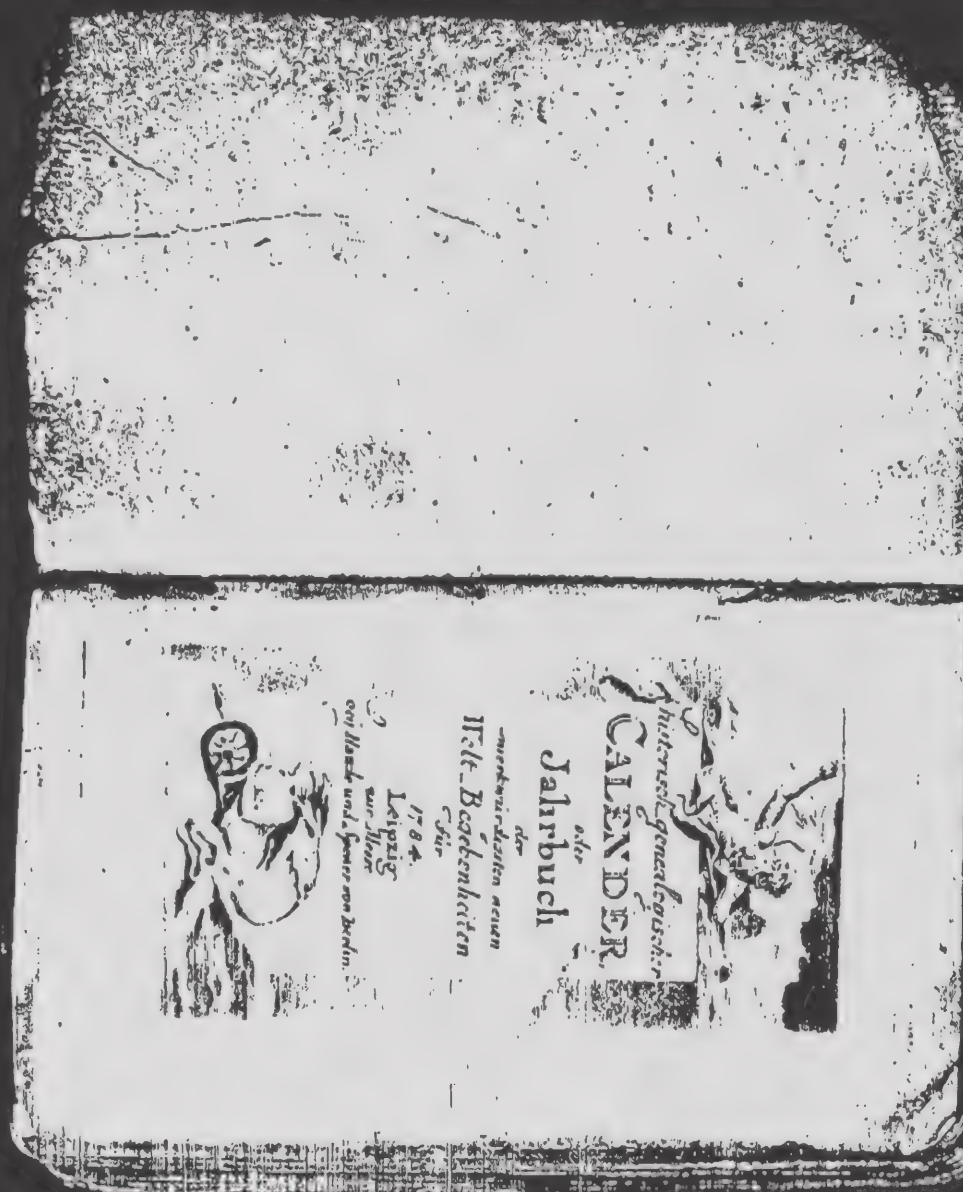
von  
J. M. Sprengel

Professor der Geschichte auf der Universität  
in Halle.

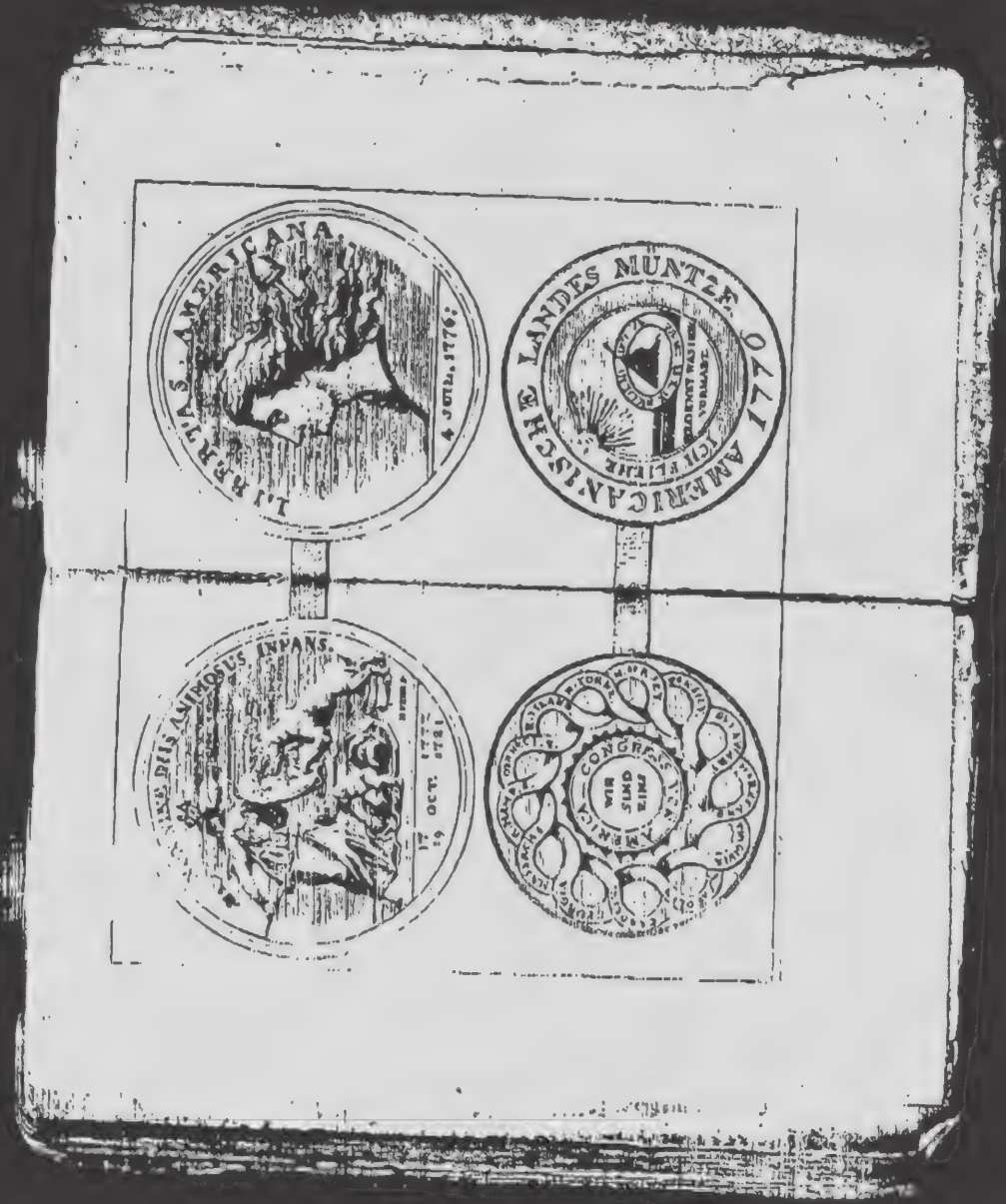
Mit 25 Kupfern und einer Illuminirten Landkarte.

Berlin,  
Verlag von G. Reimer.











*Please have Ditt  
translate the other title page  
& send me a copy*

Richard, with 40 canons and 375 men, together with two other American frigates. On September 23rd, 1779 he there took the English frigate Serapis, which had 32 canons, in such a long and murderous fight that his own ship sank thirty hours after the action, with a number of wounded men still on it - while he and the rest of his men had to save themselves on the conquered English ship. During the battle he tied the booms of the two ships, that had come to touch each other, together with a rope, so they would not be able to separate before one of the two would surrender. There are, of course, much more impressive examples of occurrences in the British sea wars, where just as much or even more courage under the most difficult circumstances, combined with true heroism, was shown. Also, Paul Jones was not a born American, but a renegade Scotsman whose courage or luck, had it even been greater, should actually not be claimed by America, but by England. More important than the event itself was, however, what followed, because the Netherlands, into whose harbors Paul Jones had sailed with his ships and his captures, not only denied the English Court's request to extradite him, but even protected and supported him in public. This behavior of the Republic of the Netherlands hastened the declaration of war by England against the Netherlands, which occurred only a few months after this event, and in which the Paul Jones episode was listed as the main complaint.

#### Coins

The first one shown here is a coin which commemorates the peace, and which Congress had made in Paris to perpetuate the memory of this event and the efficient way in which France took part in it. On the front side it shows the new free ~~state~~ of North America represented by the picture of the child Hercules, fighting with snakes, and to indicate that this child was born under ~~weapons~~ it does not sit in a cradle, but in a shield that lies on the floor. It seems that a leopard (shield-bearer of the English coat of arms and here a symbol for Great Britain) wants to attack the helpless child, but is prevented from doing so by a female figure who protects the child with her shield and is just about to administer a deadly thrust to the leopard with her spear. The lilies show that this female figure symbolizes France; below this, one reads two dates that are equally important on America's way to freedom. The backside of this commemorative coin shows the profile of a beautiful woman with ~~flying~~ hair. A staff is shown, erect behind the nape of her neck, as if she was holding it in her hand, and on this staff is placed the hat of freedom, the pileus, symbol of the republican constitution. The legend around the rim of

*country  
siege*

*flowing*



the coin expresses who the figure is: Libertas americana - the freedom of North America. The second item that is here shown in the form of a coin, is actually the seal, copied in this form, with which the paper money of Pennsylvania is stamped. Each province has its own seal of some such kind for its paper money; but, due to the fact that the Pennsylvanian one is the most characteristic one, and because it depicts the close union of the thirteen provinces and also the center of their confederation, and on its other side demonstrates to the people how quickly passing

page 180

time is as well as the importance of what is being pursued, and because, therefore, it shows an idea very unusual for coins in our times, it was believed that this one rather than any other seal should be shown here. To make the legends immediately understandable, they are quoted in the translation for German readers, so they need no explanation, only, maybe, the original language should be added: We are one - American Congress - Continental ~~business~~ - fugio - mind your business. *Currency*

#### Flag and Pennon of the Thirteen United States of North America

There is nothing more to be said about these neatly colored illustrations, except that, after all thirteen states had agreed upon them, they really do look like the pictures shown here, and that our children and grandchildren will probably see and hear more about this flag than we did (and hopefully it will be good news).

#### Four Uniforms of the American Army

The colored drawings were given to us by a German officer who took part in all the battles over there in which German support troops were involved, and who just returned from America; Mr. Chodowiecki, using them, only gave them the present poses. We'll just add the following in the way of explanation:

1. Washington's mounted bodyguard is a cavalry regiment that was established in Pennsylvania; no explanation is necessary for uniform and equipment in the picture



the coin expresses who the figure is: Libertas americana - the freedom of North America. The second item that is here shown in the form of a coin, is actually the seal, copied in this form, with which the paper money of Pennsylvania is stamped. Each province has its own seal of some such kind for its paper money; but, due to the fact that the Pennsylvanian one is the most characteristic one, and because it depicts the close union of the thirteen provinces and also the center of their confederation, and on its other side demonstrates to the people how quickly passing

page 180

time is as well as the importance of what is being pursued, and because, therefore, it shows an idea very unusual for coins in our times, it was believed that this one rather than any other seal should be shown here. To make the legends immediately understandable, they are quoted in the translation for German readers, so they need no explanation, only, maybe, the original language should be added: We are one - American Congress - Continental business - fugio - mind your business.

#### Flag and Pennon of the Thirteen United States of North America

There is nothing more to be said about these neatly colored illustrations, except that, after all thirteen states had agreed upon them, they really do look like the pictures shown here, and that our children and grandchildren will probably see and hear more about this flag than we did (and hopefully it will be good news).

#### Four Uniforms of the American Army

The colored drawings were given to us by a German officer who took part in all the battles over there in which German support troops were involved, and who just returned from America; Mr. Chodowiecki, using them, only gave them the present poses. We'll just add the following in the way of explanation:

1. Washington's mounted bodyguard is a cavalry regiment that was established in Pennsylvania; no explanation is necessary for uniform and equipment in the picture



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Robert Keathly  
IXL Manufacturing Co.  
P.O. Box 149  
Bernie, MO 63822

April 20, 1995

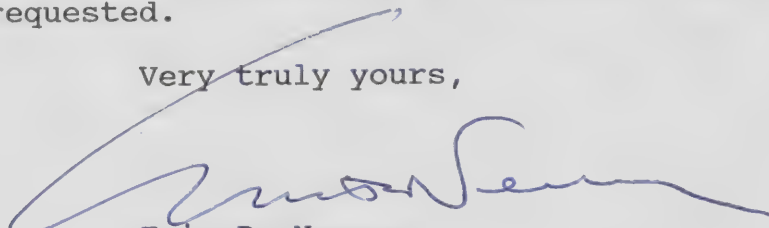
Dear Mr. Keathly:

Thank you for your comments about our money museum. We are glad you enjoyed it.

We have read the translation and have only a few changes to suggest as shown on the enclosed page. Many of the facts stated in German are wrong but the book is most interesting. We look forward to seeing it next time you are in St. Louis.

We are enclosing photocopies of an article about the original 1776 coin as you requested.

Very truly yours,



Eric P. Newman



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## THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY AT 155<sup>TH</sup> STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

New York, June 28, 1995

Dear Eric,

I owe you several letters in thanks for the various shipments, in particular for the photocopy showing the Continental dollar in the Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch. I shall try to run that down at the New York Public Library when I get a chance. They recently sent me a lapel pin in return for my donations and because they are celebrating their centennial, and since I have been wearing it I seem to get better service at 42nd street (admittedly, I have always got very good service at 42nd street; it is just a matter of learning the ropes). So I shall put on my lapel pin and try them again. I should think they would have a copy.

The one major bookstore I can think of in Germany is Bouvier in Bonn, which is the German Blackwell's. Their address is:

Bouvier  
Postfach 1268  
D-5300 Bonn 1  
GERMANY

(This address is slightly old, but it should work. It is the largest bookstore in Bonn; in fact, it is probably the largest enterprise in Bonn after the government, the university, and the Deutsche Bank.)

I know many used bookstores in Germany, but I only go to them in person, since I find it too much of a bother to buy through catalogues. I told a New York dealer, from whom I buy regularly at the various New York book fairs, that I liked his catalogues very much, but I never seem to have the get up and go to buy from them; it requires writing a check, finding an envelope, typing up an envelope, finding a stamp, mailing the envelope - I prefer seeing what I am going to get and buying it on the spot. So I have very little idea of how to deal with German bookshops through




the mail. The one time I got some German books by post was when I at Oxford, I went once to Grant and Cutler in London (off the Adelphi) and had them order some books for me from Germany, and they were very good at that: they got me the books in six weeks, including the book I wanted from East Germany, and East German books are very rare.

The Readers' Forum questions in the Colonial News-Letter are one of my favorite sections, because the readers usually put a lot of thought into their questions; if you read them carefully they are very nicely phrased, in the proper sense of 'nice.' So when I sent in some answers to Jim Spilman I felt I should contribute some questions too, and I have been wondering about the contents of the Cohen hoard, and that was what I asked about. I am glad you are getting together your material on that. I was somewhat confused about the matter until I realized that you had clarified much of the history of the hoard in your 1962 article in Museum Notes; previously, I had been confused as to whether the hoard had been found in Richmond or Annapolis. The problem, of course, is distinguishing the die varieties, because the Royal Mint was far too professional in that period. I have reattributed the ANS specimens, because some of them were unattributed, and others were misattributed, but I cannot be wholly confident of my attributions until Ringo next comes in and can check my work. I know he can distinguish the varieties.

When you come here in July I can return to you your cut money (incidentally, CNL had some very interesting material about that in the last issue, too). I put slips in, cataloguing the cut money and its undertypes as best I could. And I can renew my plea to look in your junk boxes and see if you find any counterfeit 2 reales, Charles III and Charles IV, silvered brass, struck not cast. With the breadth of your collection I am sure you must have some, but I hope it is not too much of a hassle to dig them out. Do it if you get a chance. Keep in mind that we will need some time to look through various things when you get here in July, because we will also want to look at the Strawberry Leaf cent ~~again~~. I gather you consider it a fake made for collectors in the 1860s. I don't think it is a genuine mint product either, but I think it is a contemporary counterfeit of the 1790s. I don't believe it was done by Smith of Ann Street - Smith's work is very different (and rather more attractive, I might add). We have a good collection of Smith's tooled cents which we can look through.

I have a new draft of my book on hoards and numismatic finds in the Americas which I will give you in July, over 350 pages.

With best wishes,

  
John M. Kleeberg  
Associate Curator of  
Modern Coins



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Ronald F. Deering  
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
2825 Lexington Rd.  
Louisville, KY 40280

January 26, 1999

Dear Ron:

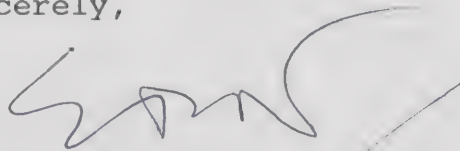
Thanks for your kind letter of January 19, 1999.

Perhaps I did not make it clear that we wanted to acquire the  
1784 Taschenbuch. I already am familiar with its content.

Perhaps some dealer in Germany can locate one for sale or find  
the auction catalog.

I appreciate your helpfulness so much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. Newman', written in a cursive style.

Eric P. Newman



## FAX COVER SHEET

Andrew E. Newman

8235 Forsyth Blvd., Suite 207 St. Louis, MO 63105

Mail: P.O. Box 50376 St. Louis, MO 63105

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5/21/10

Prof of German at WV

Gerhild Williams

- very good friend of  
Dick Roloff

~~935-5106~~  
935-5106

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

for

Vice Chancellor of admin  
blyss & real estate

Special asst to Mark A. Sington

Herbert Wilkerson

residen 7535 Amburst

63180

Tel. 863 5018



community, bankers, brokers, and exchange houses were alerted, precipitating an intense search for rare varieties that might be found in general circulation.

### Collecting Coppers in the 1850s

In the mid-1850s several hundred collectors, or even more, were active. Usually, copper cents were a focal point of interest, less so for half cents. Specialties were wide ranging, from coins of ancient Greece and Rome, to "crown" or dollar-size coins of Europe, to current issues of various countries. Proof coins could be obtained as a courtesy from the Philadelphia Mint, apparently for face value upon application. Half cents and large cents were quite popular, and it is thought that up to two or three hundred were made each year beginning in 1854, the larger figures being for the later years.

John E. Burton recalled the era:

I began collecting coins (cents and half cents) in 1854. I lived in my native village of New Hartford, New York. There were four boy collectors in the village—Charlie Millard, Stevie Childs, Byron Case and myself. I was fortunate in that Jimmie Dobie, a saloonkeeper, where my grandfather, Asa Allen, a soldier of the War of 1812, took his "nip" daily, and Dobie told me I could come in each day after school and look over all the cents and half cents in the till and take out any I wanted and put another in its place. I secured in a few years a considerable collection of these. By 1857 I had the best in town.<sup>31</sup>[31]

In Philadelphia, Joseph N.T. Levick was an enthusiastic numismatist. Many fine coins came from the Mint, until the Flandin and Kline auctions made the officials aware of market values. In his words:

[Prior to the 1855 Kline sale] cents in those days were easily found in circulation in such condition as to satisfy a collector; always excepting, of course, those rare dates of 1799 and 1804, which were considered scarcer than the 1793s, and even those dates were to be had of collectors by exchanging.

I quite well remember what an advantage the Mint was to us who lived in Philadelphia, for we had the privilege of going to the institution and selecting from trays or drawers subdivided for each date. From these I procured some excellent specimens of cents for their face value; and many of us collectors, knowing this channel, thus secured cheap cents. We also took the precaution to lay aside quantities of fine pieces to trade with, and for some years afterwards, the market was well stocked with cents.

The employees of the Mint, however, soon learned to know the increasing value of these coins, and also commenced laying aside the finer pieces and more unusual dates. Our game was blocked by this discovery, for we saw thenceforward that the desirable cents were missing.<sup>32</sup>[32]

Frederick M. Bird started collecting coins as a lad in the 1850s, when he lived in Philadelphia:

I took the numismatic fever when a small boy, away back in the fifties. That was the golden age of the young collector. The big red cent was the circulating medium, and anything of its size passed for it; smaller pieces went for a half cent. One could gather a very decent set of "colonials" at par, for all sorts of copper were in circulation then, and there was not much competition in taking them out of it. I used to make interest with groceries and candy shops, whose soft-hearted proprietors would put by their "queer" or "bad pennies" for me.

During the week I would save my limited share of the coinage of the realm, and on Saturdays would make my rounds and exchange it for these antique or foreign specimens. Once I got a fair bronze of Lincinius for half a cent, and once a nearly Uncirculated Washington cent (large eagle), with another piece, for three cents; the man behind the counter thought he was making large profits that time. An uncle of mine, cashier of a bank in Delaware, took at face value a fine Pine Tree shilling, and an uncommon silver

---

<sup>31</sup>[31] Letter published in *The Numismatist*, October 1929.

<sup>32</sup>[32] *American Journal of Numismatics*, October 1868.

Subj: **Re: Sprengel**  
Date: 5/30/2010 5:04:45 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dfanning@columbus.rr.com](mailto:dfanning@columbus.rr.com)

Dave:

That is the book. I just obtained a lovely example from McMannus Books in the Philadelphia area and am having it translated into English and am going to write up its several items of numismatic content. I first mentioned it in CN in a one page 1983 article and have no recollection as to how I learned about it. It is the first mention of the 1776 Continental Dollar coin and the illustration of the coin has German legends instead of normal legends in English. Has the book's content ever been described or otherwise written about so far as you know except as a short overall book description by catalogers? It has many references in English and some in French and German. Surprises always come.  
Eric

In a message dated 5/29/2010 3:59:44 P.M. Central Daylight Time, [dfanning@columbus.rr.com](mailto:dfanning@columbus.rr.com) writes:

Dear Eric:

Good talking to you, as usual. Is this to book you mentioned.

SPRENGEL, Matthias Christian. *Allgemeines historisches oder Abrisz der merkwürdigsten neuen Welt-Begebenheiten enthaltend für 1784 bie Geschichte der Revolution von Nord-America.*

Take care,

df

—

David F. Fanning

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

June 4, 2010

Mr. Jim C. Spilman  
12017 Turnmeyer Dr. E  
Huntsville, AL 35803

Dear Jim:

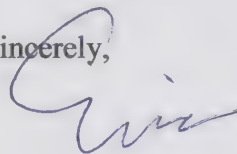
In the April 1984 Colonial News Letter, sequential pages 859 and 860, you published for me that I had located the earliest reference to the 1776 Continental Currency coinage. It showed an illustration of both sides of the coinage with a text changed to German. I enclose a copy of what you published.

I have no recollection whatever of how I learned about this item, and I would like to know from you if you have any clue as to when that item first came to the attention of any numismatist on or before that about the same time.

I was fortunate enough to be able to buy a copy of Sprengel's book, and I have had a chairman professor translate portions of the book relating to money. It gives the earliest comment about the 1776 Dollar, and I am going to write another article about it. Is there anything you can remember or from your file relating to the numismatic content of this German book?

I know you are involved in so many different research projects and it may be a burden for you to help me, but I would certainly appreciate it. I hope you are in good health and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman  
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society

*Spilman found  
a listing of it.*

Subj: **Re: German translation**  
 Date: 6/4/2010 10:50:26 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu](mailto:gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu)  
 To: [ericnumis@aol.com](mailto:ericnumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric, I went through the text and did the relevant translations. This is actually a very interesting book, giving a close up description and commentary from an outsider's perspective, German, in this case, of the history of the US up to about 1780. There are some sections about paper money and the inflation that reminds me of today! Anyway, I am attaching the text; I will go over it once more, and then I will be able to deliver the original to you this afternoon after 3:00 pm, if you wish. Or at some other time next week. Best, Gerhild

(See attached file: Eric Newman. Transl. June 2010.doc)

**Gerhild S. Williams | Washington University in St. Louis | Vice Provost | Associate Vice Chancellor**

**Barbara Schaps Thomas & David M. Thomas Professor in the Humanities**

One Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1080 | St. Louis, MO 63130

☎: 314.935.5151 (Admin. ofc.) | ☎: 314.935.5106 (German Dept.) | ☎: 314.935.5188 | ✉:

[gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu](mailto:gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu)

<http://artsci.wustl.edu/~gwilliam/gswweb.htm> | <http://artsci.wustl.edu/~sym2008/>

Gerhild Williams---05/22/2010 04:05:58 PM---Dear Mr. Newman/Eric, as your son told you, we had a very interesting conversation the other evening about your interest in coi

**Gerhild  
Williams/Systems/ais**

Toericnumis@aol.com  
cc

SubjectRe: German translation

05/22/2010 04:05 PM

Dear Mr. Newman/Eric, as your son told you, we had a very interesting conversation the other evening about your interest in coins/numismatics. Andy mentioned the image of a dollar along with a German text describing it. I would be happy and interested to look at the text and see if I cannot help you decipher it. My academic interest is 16th and 17th century German/French/Latin literature. Thus, I am at least familiar with the history and literature of the period though my knowledge of/about coins is minimal. If you wish, you could send me a copy of the digital image and some part of the text. Or else I can come by your house (which your son tells me is not far from the university) and have a look at text and image next week some time. Things are calming down at the university, so I am a bit less encumbered than during the semester. Best wishes, Gerhild Williams

**Gerhild S. Williams | Washington University in St. Louis | Vice Provost | Associate Vice Chancellor**

**Barbara Schaps Thomas & David M. Thomas Professor in the Humanities**

One Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1080 | St. Louis, MO 63130

☎: 314.935.5151 (Admin. ofc.) | ☎: 314.935.5106 (German Dept.) | ☎: 314.935.5188 | ✉:

[gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu](mailto:gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu)

<http://artsci.wustl.edu/~gwilliam/gswweb.htm> | <http://artsci.wustl.edu/~sym2008/>

AndyRama---05/22/2010 03:40:00 PM---It was great being with you for Dick's honorary degree. My brief impression after the event was that Dr. Roloff is just as nic

**AndyRama@aol.com**

To:gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu  
cc:ericnumis@aol.com

05/22/2010 03:39 PM

SubjectGerman translation



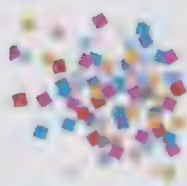
It was great being with you for Dick's honorary degree. My brief impression after the event was that Dr. Roloff is just as nice a guy as Mr. Roloff was.

I discussed with my father Eric the possibility of your translating the portion of his 1784 book that he thinks relates to an image in the book of a Continental Dollar of the United States. He was enthusiastic about your offer of help and said that he would like to chat with you about it. I believe he has a digital copy of it and some enlarged photocopies of pages from it, as well as the small and fragile original book.

He and my mom live at 6450 Cecil Ave, which is two blocks behind the Chancellor's residence. Their phone number is 727-0850. And his email address is shown above.

I know Eric would enjoy your help on this matter. Thanks for considering it.

Andy.



Subj: **1775 Dollar Illutration**  
Date: 6/9/2010 6:47:29 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [cnlf.jcs@gmail.com](mailto:cnlf.jcs@gmail.com)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
Hi Eric --

Thanks for your letter --- Sorry but I have NO additional information on that German Illustration that appeared in CNL. Notr my changed mailing address shpwn below.

Jim

--  
James C. Spilman, (P.E.Ret) President  
The Colonial Newsletter Foundation, Inc.  
501(c)3 IRS ID 23-7447639  
12000 Turnmeyer Dr. SE; Apt. 4212  
in Redstone Village  
Huntsville, AL 35803

eMail: [CNLF.JCS@GMail.com](mailto:CNLF.JCS@GMail.com)



Subj: **Captions**  
Date: 6/17/2010 5:10:41 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu](mailto:gerhildwilliams@wustl.edu)  
To: [ericnumis@aol.com](mailto:ericnumis@aol.com)  
Hi, Eric, here they are:

Eric Newman: Captions

1. D. Chodowiecki inv. Et deb. ? del? ----- D. Berger Sculpsit. 1784

The Americans oppose the Stamp Act and burn the stamp paper sent from England to America. At Boston, August 1764

2. The inhabitants of Boston throw the English-East Indian tea into the sea on 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1773
3. The shedding of citizens' blood for the American freedom at Lexington, 19<sup>th</sup> April 1775
4. The first formal action between the Americans and the English at Bunker Hill, 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1775
5. Congress declares the 13 united states to be independent. 4<sup>th</sup> July 1776
6. The Hessians, attacked at Trenton by General Washington on Dec. 25, 1776, are brought to Philadelphia
7. The Americans capture the corps of General Bourgoigne at Scranton, 16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1777
8. Dr. Franklin is granted an audience as the ambassador of the American Independent State in France at Versailles, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1778.
9. The landing of a French auxiliary corps in American, Rhode Island, June 11<sup>th</sup> 1780.
10. (P. 143) Major Andre stopped by Americans en route to Tarrytown, Sept. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1780.

11. (p. 136) The American take Lord Cornwallis and his fine troupes/army prisoner. Yorktown, 19<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1781
12. (p. 144) End of the hostilities; the English surrender New York to the Americans 1783

Map subscript, right hand corner: Exactly put together by D. Solzmann

5 Portraits: D. Berger. Sculp. 1784

2 unarmed soldiers: D. Berger 1782 (?)

Flags: D. Berger sculpsit. Del

Two riflemen: D. Berger. Del

---

**From:** Williams, Gerhild

**Sent:** Saturday, June 12, 2010 9:28 PM

**To:** ericnumis@aol.com

**Subject:** Re: Leipziger Messe



Apr. 5. 2010 12:57PM

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Put TOGETHER EXACTLY BY  
D. SOLZMANN

~~5~~

5 PORTRAIT PLATE

D. BERGER • SCULP. # 1784

TWO UNARMED SOLDIERS.

D. BERGER 1782 (2)

FLAG: D. BERGER SCULPT. DEL

TWO ~~S~~ RIFLEMEN D. BERGER. DEL



# HISTORYONICS THEATRE COMPANY

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(9) <sup>landing</sup> THE LANDING OF A FRENCH  
<sup>Auxiliary</sup> CORPS / ARMY IN AMERICA,  
RHODE ISLAND ON 11<sup>th</sup> JULY 1780

10 (page 143) MAJOR ANDER - STOPPED  
BY AMERICANS IN ROUTE TO  
TERRY TOWN, SEPT. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1780

11 (p. 136) THE AMERICAN TAKE:  
PRISONER LORD COCK <sup>was</sup> WILLIS  
WITH HIS FINE / EXCELLENT ARMY  
YORKTOWN, 19<sup>th</sup> OCT. 1781

12 (p. 144) END OF THE <sup>hostilities</sup> HOSTILITIES,  
THE ENGLISH LEAVE NEW YORK  
TO THE AMERICANS 1783



Robert E. Croghan, Jr. CPA  
Michael P. Croghan CPA  
Cynthia Croghan Backes CPA

Robert E. Croghan CPA



11007 Manchester Road  
Kirkwood, MO 63122-1259  
phone 314 966-6644  
fax 314 966-3074

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees  
Historyonics Theatre Company (a nonprofit organization)  
St. Louis, Missouri

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis of Historyonics Theatre Company as of June 30, 1998, and the related Statement of Support, Revenue, Expenses, and Other Changes in Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis and Cash Flows – Modified Cash Basis for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

It was not practicable for us to extend our audit of contributions from the public beyond accounting for recorded contributions.

As described in Note 2, these financial statements were prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, that might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves as to the matter described in the third paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and net assets of Historyonics Theatre Company as of June 30, 1998, and its support, revenue, expenses, and the changes in its net assets for the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 2.

*Croghan + Croghan P.C.*  
Certified Public Accountants

October 5, 1999  
Kirkwood, Missouri

(4) THE FIRST FORMAL ACTION  
BETWEEN AMERICANS AND THE  
ENGLISH AT BUNKER HILL, 17th June 1775

(5) CONGRESS DECLARES THE 13 ~~STATES~~  
<sup>United</sup> STATES TO BE  
INDEPENDENT. 4th OF JULY 1776

(6) THE HESSIANS, ~~ATTACKED~~ <sup>AT TRENTON</sup> BY GENERAL  
WAS SITTING DOWN ON DEC. 25, 1776,  
AND <sup>are</sup> BROUGHT TO PHILADELPHIA.

(7) THE AMERICANS CAPTURE THE  
CORPS OF GENERAL BOURBONNE; AT SARATOGA  
16th OCT. 1777.

(8) DR. FRANKLIN IS GRANTED <sup>an</sup> AUDIENCE  
AS AMBASSADOR OF THE AMERICAN  
INDEPENDENT STATE IN FRANCE, AT  
VERSAILLES, <sup>in</sup> MARCH 20th, 1778



**HISTORYONICS THEATRE COMPANY**  
**STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE & EXPENSES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS**  
**YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998**

	<u>Unrestricted</u>
<b>Revenue and Support:</b>	
Contributions and Grants	\$ 27,680.30
Admissions and Contract Revenue	88,100.14
Program Advertising	1,625.00
Interest	584.23
Fundraising	4,330.00
Joint Project Revenue (Grants)	10,040.00
Miscellaneous	460.71
	<hr/>
Total Revenue and Support	132,820.38
	<hr/>
<b>Expenses:</b>	
Production Costs	88,947.83
Management, General and Administrative	39,322.54
Fundraising	4,172.54
Joint Project Expenses	9,177.78
	<hr/>
Total Expenses	141,620.69
	<hr/>
Change in Net Assets	(8,800.31)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	24,862.65
	<hr/>
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 16,062.34
	<hr/> <hr/>

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

①

D. CHODOWIECKI INV. ET DEB.

b.  
L.

— D. BERGER SCULPSIT.

the  
THE AMERICANS ~~TOGETHER AGAINST~~ 1764  
AND BURN THE <sup>Stamp Paper</sup> ~~STAMP ACT~~  
FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.  
At Boston

PAPER AT BOSTON, AUGUST 1764

② THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON THROW  
THE <sup>English</sup> ENGLISH-INDIAN <sup>into</sup> INTO  
THE SEA ON 18 DEC. 1773

③ THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD BY CITIZENS IN  
BLOOD FOR THE AMERICAN FREEDOM  
IN LEXINGTON 19 APRIL 1775



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

April 21, 2011

Mr. and Mrs. Heinz Dutt  
18103 County Trails Court  
Glencoe, MO 63038

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dutt:

It was delightful talking to you about the handbook written in 1784 by Sprengel about the American Revolution. I am writing an article for publication with respect to the 1776 Continental Currency Dollar which is illustrated in the book and which is dated 1776 (text in German).

There are no official American records of authorization of the coin which are known. Watson's Chemistry published in Ireland mentions the coin in 1784 also.

I previously wrote an article in 1952 describing the varieties of the coin, which was published at that time.

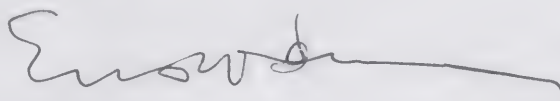
You mentioned that a University in Cape Girardeau published a translation of the book from German into English. I was unaware of this and would like to obtain a copy if you can tell me the details.

I have a translation prepared by a German professor at Washington University, but she points out that some of the words are no longer used in German.

One of the funniest things in the book is that one of the pictures is of a native American with virtually no clothes on sitting at a wharf in Boston in December of 1773 and must have frozen to death.

My telephone number is 314 727-0850. I would very much appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman, Pres.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

April 21, 2011

Mr. and Mrs. Heinz Dutt  
18103 County Trails Court  
Glencoe, MO 63038

Dear Friends:

I have not heard from you since writing to you in my attempt to locate a copy of the translation of the handbook written in 1784 by Sprengel about the American Revolution. It is, of course, possible that you never received my letter.

I believe you mentioned the name of the translator, but I did not record it and would appreciate it if you would send me that name along with the exact title of the university which published the work.

My kindest regards and thanks for your interest in my project.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman, Pres.



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

May 11, 2011

Mr. and Mrs. Heinz Dutt  
18103 County Trails Court  
Glencoe, MO 63038

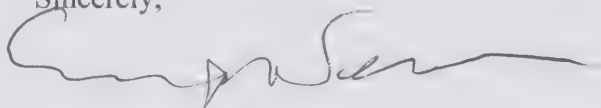
Dear Friends:

I have not heard from you since writing to you in my attempt to locate a copy of the translation of the handbook written in 1784 by Sprengel about the American Revolution. It is, of course, possible that you never received my letter.

I believe you mentioned the name of the translator, but I did not record it and would appreciate it if you would send me that name along with the exact title of the university which published the work.

My kindest regards and thanks for your interest in my project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', written in a cursive style.

Eric P. Newman, Pres.

Heinz and Karin Dutt  
18103 Country Trails Court  
Glencoe, Wildwood – MO 63038  
Tel: 636 - 273 - 6315  
e-mail: [heinzdutt@prodigy.net](mailto:heinzdutt@prodigy.net)  
[anemoned@prodigy.net](mailto:anemoned@prodigy.net)

Dear Mr. Newman:

5/14/2011

We apologize sincerely to be so slow responding to your first letter! A heavy wind gust had thrown an enormous old tree on our roof and deck about 6 weeks ago, and the repairs were finally under way just when you wrote. After a new roof, new siding all around, and a serviceable deck and staircase we can now resume a normal life again.

The book is titled “ **1700s IN AMERICA** ”

The Historical Genealogical Calendar of Worldwide Events for the  
1784 World's Fair at Leipzig  
by CHRISTIAN M. SPRENGEL  
Translated by HEINZ AND KARIN DUTT  
produced by BOB KEATHLEY

Copyright 2004 by Bob Keathley  
All rights reserved  
Haude and Spener of Berlin, publishers

Published in translation by  
Southeast Missouri State University Press  
One University Plaza  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

Mr. Keathley kindly gave us a copy in recognition of our work, so I do not know the price.

I hope this answers all your questions. We are quite proud of our involvement in this project and cherish the outcome.

If there is anything else that occurs to you, please contact us any time. Since it is extremely unlikely that more trees fall on our house, I can assure you that you will not have to wait two weeks for a response again! If time is of the essence, please do not hesitate to call again. Should there be no answer, please speak on the recorder, we faithfully listen to all messages every evening.

Our best regards and good wishes for the success of your work!

Heinz and Karin Dutt



Subj: 1783 article on the Sprengel was an announcement rather than a review  
Date: 3/4/2012 4:03:23 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [maureenlevine@comcast.net](mailto:maureenlevine@comcast.net)  
To: [ericnumis@aol.com](mailto:ericnumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I'm sorry to say that I misunderstood the gist of the article of November 1783. I found another article mentioning "eine currenten nordamericanschen

Silbermünze" from September 1783. I realized then that this could not have been a review of the book; it was actually a four page announcement of the book which the publishers planned to sell at the Michaelmas Leipzig Fair.

Because the text would have been prepared by the publisher, the information it contains about the Libertas Americana and 1776 dollar coins is still of interest:

[Ferner, die Abbildung der auf Besehl des Congresses in Paris auf den Friedensschluß geprägten Medaille, -- einer currenten nordamericanischen Silbermünze]

Further, the representation of the medal coined at Paris by order of Congress on the peace treaty -- a North American current silver coin

I have not studied German and am relying upon a combination of Google Translate and 18th century German-English dictionaries, however, I think it's clear that the publisher was describing images of a peace medal (rather than coin) and a coin (rather than a stamp or seal).

--Maureen



Subj: **Sprengel 1783 publication date**  
Date: 3/4/2012 4:36:28 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [maureenlevine@comcast.net](mailto:maureenlevine@comcast.net)  
To: [ericnumis@aol.com](mailto:ericnumis@aol.com)

Hi Eric,

I never received a reply from The Library Company, so I started doing some research on deciphering the catalog information. I found a note referencing Sabin, then found *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America*. The only version I could access is through [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org). It's a little cumbersome - the lines in the title were out of order and für reads fiir, etc. But the information indicting a 1783 publication date is there - even though it is bracketed, there is no question mark next to it. There is a reference to plate 13 being dated 1783 in one edition. It also explains why the back of the dust cover says Christian M. Sprengel - apparently the author's name was printed incorrectly on one edition. The information is listed below. Do you think that with the Sabin information we can conclusively say the book was published in

1783?

Sprengel (M[atthias] C[hristian]).

Allgemeines histori-

sches I Taschenbuch I oder I Abrisz

der I merkwuirdigsten neuen

Welt-Begebenheiten I enthaltend

fuir T 1784 T die Geschichte

der I Revolution von Nord-America I von I C.

M. [sic] Sprengel

Professor der Geschichte auf der Universitat

I zu Halle. I Mit 18

Kupfern und einer illuminirt. Landcharte. I

Berlin, I bey Haude

und Sfener. \ [1783.] [Colophon:] Leipzig,

gedruckt mit

Luferischen Schrijten. I 24mo, engraved

title, and pp. (2), 74,

(6), 182. 18 plates, and folded map. nyp. +

[Same title and

imprint v^ithout colophon, the author's

initials appearing on the

title correctly as "M. C." instead of "C.

M." I [1784.] 24mo,

engraved title, and pp. (8), 182. 18 plates

and folded map.

B., C, H., HEH., NYP., WLC. 89755

"Vorrede" signed: "M. C. Sprengel, Professor



der Geschichte. Halle den 3osten  
October 1783."

The engraved title reads "historisch  
genealogischer Calender oder Jahrbuch ..."

The pp. 74. in the first edition, which do  
not appear in the second, contain

"Genealogie der regicrenden hohen Haupter und  
anderer fiirstlichen Personen in

Europa."

Plate 13 is dated 1783 in the first edition,  
but in the second, 1784. The Lenox

copy of the first edition in nyp. now lacks  
the map, although this copy formerly had it,  
according to Mr. Lenox's note in his copy of  
Rich.

For later editions, see "Geschichte der  
Revolution," below.

Sprengel evidently issued later handbooks in  
this series, bm. lists his "Allgemeines  
historisches Taschenbuch ... fiir 1787, die  
Geschichte der wichtlgsten Staats-und  
Handelsveranderungen von Ostindien."

-

Subj: **Sprengel**  
Date: 3/5/2012 3:16:57 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [maureenlevine@comcast.net](mailto:maureenlevine@comcast.net)

Dear Maureen:

Thank you for your March 4, 2012 report on the Sprengel problems. I remember that we wondered about the proper order of his first name because of a previous conflict of the order which I remember. Perhaps he used both.

I have been a member of the Library Company of Philadelphia for decades and will ask them to answer your inquiry. Please send me a copy of what you sent them and please draft a letter from me asking them to favor me by sending you a reply. They may have a person skilled in German as the Pennsylvania Dutch language was commonly used in that area during the late eighteenth century in printed books, writing, and talking.

If you have a better solution to obtain an answer to the problem I will be glad to conform. Eric



Dear Maureen:

In yesterday's message I indicated that the title page of Sprengel was printed. I now realize that it was engraved. The same conclusions result from each. Please correct my prior reasoning as an engraved title could be changed in the same manner as a printed one. . Eric

Kolbe & Fanning  
to ERIC P NEWMAN

10/11/13 8:59 AM

## Weyl catalogue

Dear Eric:

Thank you for calling. I, too, had contacted Scott Rubin to see if he had a copy of the Weyl sale. I am glad you are receiving the information you need. Martin Logies was also going to be providing me with the information, but I have told him that the catalogue was found.

All best,

David

-----

David F. Fanning, Ph.D.

Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers LLC  
141 W. Johnstown Rd.  
Gahanna, OH 43230  
(614) 414-0855  
Cell (614) 256-8915  
Fax (614) 414-0860  
df@numislit.com  
www.numislit.com

Members ANA, ANS, IAPN



ibbon" attached to a  
e star) 24.<sup>1</sup>

h three palm trees  
the foreground a  
hich are the square  
AND PERSEVERANCE  
Reverse, Probably  
graved, 18, nearly.

of Gibraltar, en-  
NHABITANTS LODGE  
n for engraving.  
by the square and  
of the compasses  
bon attached to a

s Gate, Clerken-  
rt of the house of  
O. 409. A. D. 1771.  
DOMUS NATALIS \*  
oin in the British  
n and King Solo-  
nd on each side  
HIEROSOLYMA and  
lem, the common  
t of the Prince of  
a buckle clasp.

ears to have been  
list of Centenary  
ced quatrefoil, rest-  
On the circle is

net about 1800, and was  
herefore that the origi-  
as based on an error, and  
new one, permitting the  
jewel, was issued in  
vel is quite rare.

d and named Feb. 2,  
of Jerusalem, as No. 408  
celebrated its Centenary  
ster attended the Cen-  
visit of His Royal High-  
nglish Constitution. It  
thus conferred that the  
wear a special jewel was  
vice for all Lodges de-  
been previously adopted,

guardant, crowned, and  
the crown on the Royal  
was warranted Aug. 20,  
Tavern, St. James's St.,  
ted its Centenary, Mar.  
wear this Medal was

the legend, THE PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE and below, completing the circle, 1787. 259. 1887. Enclosing the number 259 at the bottom, is a large C in gold. On the top of the jewel is the plume of the Prince rising from a coronet, and his motto, ICH DIEN on a ribbon. The jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of garter blue, attached to a clasp in the form of a scroll or ribbon, on which 13<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1890. Gold. Size. as engraved, 21.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

## HOW SILVER IS PREPARED FOR COINING.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper describes the methods used in preparing silver for coining, which we clip for the *Journal* readers:—

The treatment of the silver used by the Mint is peculiar. The authorities do not trust to the assay of the bullion as it comes from the smelting furnaces of the mines, but have all the precious material thrown into nitric acid and dissolved. The product looks like plaster of Paris, and is perfectly pure. This is again melted in black lead crucibles, and the metal, after ten per cent of copper is added to it, is cast into bricks. These bricks are shaved into thin strips, which are rolled to the required thickness for the coin. The strips are then punched to the required size and go to the machine which raises the "mill." This "mill" is not the corrugated edge of the coin, as is popularly supposed, but the flat raised band of metal around the edge of the coin which protects the design from wear [as was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*.] The corrugations are put on by the dies which complete the coin, and are technically known as the "knerl." The pieces are then softened by being heated, and come from the ovens looking like so many white poker chips. A bath in a "dipping" solution and a shaking up with sawdust in a revolving cylinder restores their polish, and then they are ready for the official stamp of Uncle Sam.

The new coins [of which we have given a description elsewhere] will probably be jingling in the pockets of our people in less than two months, and if they are favorably received, Director Leech will begin on the designs for the new silver dollar. He is confident of one thing, and that is that the work will be so perfect that it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE following extract is found in "The National Gazette and Literary Register" (Philadelphia), March 7, 1825. The medals referred to are well known to collectors, and commemorate George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Paul Jones, William Washington, Daniel Morgan, and John Egar Howard.

"A friend [Joshua Francis Fisher?], recently on a visit to Europe, has brought with him a tasteful selection of Coins and Medals, struck in France, a few of the latter of which we have copied, in the full confidence that they will be welcome to all who feel an interest in American Revolutionary History."

Mr. Fisher was a Philadelphian by birth, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1825. In December, 1836, he communicated a description of thirty-eight medals relating to Washington or to America, which is published in the sixth volume of the third series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

Is he the "friend" to whom the editor refers?

G.

FROM the "London Chronicle," Dec. 21, 1776. Letters from an officer of the 64th Reg. in York Island to his friend in town.

"The Congress have established a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and silver pieces about the size of half a crown: In silver go for twelve shillings, in copper for fourteen pence."

G.

### MONTREAL BANK TOKEN.

IN the October, 1887, number of the *Journal*, in the account of the Coin Sale of Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, No. 1518, a Penny Token of the Bank of Montreal sold for \$80, date 1838. Would the same coin with date 1837, almost uncirculated, be equally valuable? S.



*Bowers*

## CHAPTER 1

### Numismatics in America:

#### Setting the Scene

(before 1850)

#### The Early Days

By the time that Augustus B. Sage became involved in numismatics in the mid-1850s, coin collecting already had a rich tradition in our country. This and the following chapter explore the hobby in the early days, a rich period of discovery in which every fact was new and discoveries were being constantly made.

The years before 1850 were the cradle days of American numismatics. There were no published guides as to the rarity or value of United States coins, and, aside from corresponding with or visiting other collectors to share experiences, the enthusiast had no clue as to whether an 1823 cent, or 1797 silver dollar, or 1652 Pine Tree shilling was common or rare.

In sharp contrast, in Europe the art, science, or hobby—it has been called all of these things and, actually, is some of each—was well developed at the time. The typical numismatist in London could consult a shelf full of reference books, bid in auction sales, and visit museum exhibits of coins. In England the hobby had been particularly popular since the late 1780s when a flood of halfpenny-size copper coins bearing political motifs, advertisements, slogans, illustrations of buildings, and other subjects reached circulation. The collecting of these became a pleasant pursuit, and in time a number of firms in Birmingham (in particular) produced many issues especially for numismatic sale. One of these was self-deprecating and bore the legend, ASSES CHASING HALF PENCE. Another depicted that eternally popular subject, Lady Godiva.

Some few British numismatists desired to add a few coins to their cabinets from that former British possession, America. Thus, in the 1790s, when collectors in the United States were not saving their own country's specimens, such pieces were collected by the British. This had fortunate consequences in later decades when

England became a rich source for early American coins, and such dealers as E.B. Mason, Jr., S. Hudson Chapman, H.G. Sampson, and Édouard Frossard went on buying trips there. And then there is the unfortunate story of Jacob Morris (which will be related in the next chapter).

In Paris, Rome, and other centers of art and culture, numismatics was fervently pursued. In especial demand were the coins of ancient Greece, but medals and dollar-size silver coins also had a wide circle of friends. Many of these latter pieces served as commemoratives, recording diverse subjects from military conquests to panoramic views of German cities.

#### Meanwhile in America

In America in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the collecting of coins was most often pursued in connection with other intellectual endeavors. Thus, a collector of books might seek a few Greek coins to provide a real-life link with the writings of Herodotus or the plays of Aristophanes or, for that matter, a few British coins of Queen Elizabeth, issued during the time that Shakespeare's plays were being enacted on the boards of the Globe Theatre.

Perhaps the earliest numismatically-inclined person in America of whom we have a fairly detailed biographical record was Swiss-born Pierre Eugène Du Simitière (1737-1784), who settled in Philadelphia by 1774.<sup>1</sup> Among his sources for specimens was John Smith, of Burlington, NJ, who furnished him with desired pieces by 1766, and possibly as early as 1763. Du Simitière later remembered that Smith's holdings were "considerable." In the same decade, a Major James, of Philadelphia, was also said to have had a cabinet of ancient coins as well as modern European pieces, and was in touch with Du Simitière on matters numismatic.

Not only did Du Simitière collect specimens, but he was also involved in the production of medals.

On March 25, 1776, the Continental Congress passed a resolution:

That the thanks of this Congress is their own name and in the name of the thirteen united colonies whom they represent, be presented to his Excellency Gen. Washington and

<sup>1</sup> His biography is detailed in *The Eagle That Is Forgotten: Pierre Eugène Du Simitière, Founding Father of American Numismatics*, Joel J. Orosz, 1988.



The diary entry for September 15, 1791 verifies that Bentley had done some reading on numismatics and was a keen observer of current issues.

Watson in his fourth volume of his *Chymestry*, has the following: "It is reported of King James II, that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland and afterwards proceeded to coin the pewter with this inscription, *Melioris Lessera Fati*." The Congress in America had resorted the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight on one side of which was a circular ring near the edge, Continental Currency, 1776, and within the ring a rising sun with *Fugio* at the side of it, shining upon a dial under which was *Mind Your Business*. On the reverse were 13 small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the 13 states....

I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money because, like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna when that city was besieged in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I have estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental Currency. It weighs 7,440 ounces. This exceeds the weight of a cubic foot of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst. I conjecture that the metal of this Continental Currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead.

Bentley's diary entry on October 23, 1795, describes his work with an important cabinet (of which little is known today):

Busied myself to provide catalogue of coins for Mr. [Samuel] Curwin's collection for Mr. Winthrop. Such collections are rare in this country and in some parts utterly unknown. This is the largest that I have ever seen. Ö

Bentley went on to relate that most of Curwin's pieces were ancient silver issues, although some fine copper coins were included as well, and among the modern issues was to be found a specimen bearing the imprint MARYLAND.

This notation, April 10, 1802, tells more about Curwin:

Last night departed this life Samuel Curwin, Esq., age 87.... He was a merchant of Salem.... The times of the American Revolution were no times for him.... He left America and went to England.... The remains of a valuable library were sold just before his return by his nephew Richard Ward, Esq., and it was sacrificed. A rich collection of coins was robbed of its best pieces.... He was an excellent antiquarian and I profited much from the few things he had saved from the destruction which befell his library, cabinet and private papers.

Doubtless, other names could be added to the roster of pre-1800 numismatists given above. The annals of the hobby in our country are very sparse for this early era, and only in modern times has significant research been done.

1776  
Cont Curr  
Dollar  
file

On March 19, 1785, a half year after Pierre Eugène Du Simitière's death (October 1784), the contents of the American Museum were dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer. The listing included Lot 19, "A mahogany Cabinet containing ancient and modern Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals; among which there are some very curious bronzes," and Lot 36, "A collection of Parchment and Paper Money." The buyer of Lot 19 seems to have been Matthew Clarkson, whose own estate was later auctioned on October 29, 1800, and included "a valuable cabinet, containing silver and copper coin, medals &c. some of which are very ancient."<sup>10</sup>

In addition to his numismatic activities, Du Simitière is remembered for his portrait sketch of George Washington (drawn from life on February 1, 1779; later reproduced as a part of a set of popular engravings and, still later, employed on Washington medals<sup>11</sup>), his other art, and his participation in the design of the Great Seal of the United States.

While historian Dr. Joel J. Orosz has recorded the activities of eighteenth century American century numismatists Messrs. Du Simitière, Smith, Kunze, and Clarkson, there were others who possessed a few coins and medals of historical or curiosity interest. Among these was Rev. Andrew Eliot (1718-1778), pastor of the famous Old North Church in Boston, who by 1767 had an extensive cabinet which included many New England silver coins.<sup>12</sup>

Another Boston numismatist of note was John Andrews, a hardware merchant at No. 4 Union Street, per the first Boston directory (published in 1789). By that time he had been a selectman since 1785, a position he continued until 1790. It was related decades later that his

residence had been in "a beautiful estate at the northerly corner of Winter and Tremont [then Common] Streets-an antique wooden house in the midst of a delightful garden, extending down Winter Street, in rear to what is now Hamilton Place." The home had been occupied earlier by Sir Francis Bernard, perhaps until he was recalled to England in 1769. A letter from Andrews to William Barrell, of Philadelphia, December 25, 1772, asked him to procure on his behalf any genuine ancient coins he might find. In later years Andrews moved to Jamaica Plain, near Boston. Decades later in the 1860s, John Andrews' son Henry passed away, at which time his father's collection was revealed. The several hundred pieces in the Andrews cabinet included numerous Massachusetts silver coins among which were plural NE shillings and the second known specimen of the NE threepence (the other being in the collection held by the library of Yale College, New Haven). The Andrews coins were purchased by the secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society on behalf of that institution.<sup>13</sup>

In 1787, William Bentley, D.D., of Salem, MA, entered in his diary some interesting observations of coins then in circulation, creating one of the earliest records of this type known to exist.<sup>14</sup> His notes for September 2, 1787 included:

About this time there was a great difficulty respecting the circulation of small copper coin. Those of George III, being well executed, were of uncommon thinness, and those stamped from the face of other coppers in sand, commonly called "Birmingham," were very badly executed. Beside these were the coppers bearing the authority of the states of Vermont, Connecticut and New York, etc., but no accounts how issued, regularly transmitted.

The Connecticut copper has a face of general form resembling the Georges, but with this inscription.... A mint is said preparing for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It may be noted that the New York and Connecticut coin face opposite ways.

To remember all the coin which passes through my hands, I note down a few coppers of foreign coins, Swedish coin, shield, three bars, lion, etc., 1763, measures one inch and 3-10; another 1747, similar; Russian, a warrior on horseback with a spear piercing a dragon, on the reverse a wreath infolding a cypher.

1809. By Augustus B. Sage's era of the late 1850s the Society had over 30,000 books in its library and was located (since 1857) in a building at the corner of Second Avenue and 11th Street.

<sup>10</sup> Clarkson sale advertisement reproduced by Orosz, p. 54.

<sup>11</sup> Baker-277, 278, 352, and 529 are close copies of the artist's original sketch, others differ; details in Orosz, pp. 46-50.

<sup>12</sup> Orosz, pp. 64-65, adapted from correspondence between Dr. Orosz and Eric P. Newman, and mention of Eliot in Newman's *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, American Numismatic Society, 1959.

<sup>13</sup> *American Journal of Numismatics*, August 1866; quoting the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 321, 332; also, repetitively, *AJN*, January 1885, "Mr. John Andrews, of Boston, had a collection of coins as early as 1782."

<sup>14</sup> Bentley's diary citations were quoted in *The Numismatist*, January 1907 and June 1945.



## STACK'S BOWERS OFFERS LARGE SELECTION OF U.S. COLONIAL COINAGE

Harvey Stack forwarded a press release by Greg Cohen about the upcoming Stack's Bowers auctions of U.S. colonial coinage. Here are some excerpts and images. Many of the names will be familiar to bibliophiles. -Editor

Stack's Bowers Galleries is very proud to offer to the collecting community this large and diverse selection of Colonial and related Early American coins, the largest offering of the year, featuring 991 lots. This special session will take place on Friday, November 16 at 6pm, and will long be remembered for the wide range of material offered. The John "Jack" Royse, the Legendary Ted L. Craige Collection, The Dan Friedus Collection of Vermont Coppers, The Rob Retz Family Collection of Fugio Coppers, the David J. Wnuck Collection of Contemporary Counterfeit and Imitation Spanish Colonial Coins, and hundreds of coins from other important consignors.

The session begins with the John "Jack" Royse Collection. Formed over the course of many years (roughly 1955 to the virtually the present time) and worked closely with members of the Stack Family, in fact, Harvey and Larry Stack visited him in his home to take possession of the coins. His collection contains many rare interesting pieces, many with famous and important pedigrees.



We begin the sale with a rare Sommer Island Sixpence, Ex Roper Collection in PCGS VF-20. These rare coins are the first issues of a British colony in North America. Directly following is a small selection of seven pieces of Massachusetts silver, starting with the famous and extremely rare New England Sixpence, found in a potato field on Long Island in February 1990. Lot 6003 is a Willow Tree Shilling, ex Richard Picker, in VG details. In keeping with the theme of pedigreed, rare colonials from the Royse Collection, is an AU-50+ (PCGS) Lord Baltimore Shilling, ex John Roper Collection and the Norweb INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICA Conferderatio Copper, one of perhaps five known.





Among other rare coppers, are a Broad Axe Higley copper, a Non Vi Virtute Vici and George Clinton Excelsior Copper, both purchased from our (Stack's) October 1989 sale of the Gilbert Steinberg Collection. A nice selection of Fugio, New Jersey and Connecticut coppers are also offered, including several scarce types and Condition Census pieces. We end the Royse Collection with a selection of rare numismatic volumes from his library.

Following the Royse Collection is Part I of the Legendary Ted L. Craige Collection. Ted Craige is one of the most famous colonial coin collectors of the past fifty years, and a gentleman who passed away too soon in 1971. His extensive collection has since sat untouched in a bank vault, until now. The collection will be sold in several parts, with Part I offered here in November.



Part one features his collection of St. Patrick Coinage, one of the most extensive and important collections ever offered. Many Condition Census pieces are included. A magnificent silver St. Patrick's Farthing, graded AU-58 is offered as lot 6148 and is a wonderful example and among the finest known for the issue. Another series that we are pleased to present in this offering of the Craige Collection is his collection of Voce Populi coppers. Ranked among the finest collections ever assembled of this series and includes every variety except for the Nelson-5 and the newly discovered "Nelson-17," which we had the honor of selling in our 2012 ANA auction.





A rare John Chalmers sixpence is offered also offered as part of the Craige Collection. The final extensive offering of items of the Craige Collection is a wide variety of French Colonies 9 Deniers of 1721-22 and Louis D'or from the Le Chameau wreck. We are very pleased to offer the first part of what will be one of the most extensive collections of Colonial coins to cross the auction block. Stay tuned for Part II which will be offered in our January 2013 New York Americana sale.

Anchoring section of 102 Vermont copper lots, is the Dan Freidus Collection. Dan is a well known expert in the colonial field, and his paper on Higley copper die varieties is the standard reference to the series. Dan's collection (along with the Vermont coppers of other consignors) combine to assemble a powerful selection, featuring most of the 39 Ryder varieties, missing 8 varieties to be complete. Again there are many high grade and Condition Census coins, as well as interesting die states, coins struck over Nova Constellatio and other coppers, and well pedigreed examples.



Lot 6720 is an extremely rare and very attractive (for the type) 1817 Texas Jola. Graded VF-20 by PCGS and housed in a Secure Holder, this coin is a different die marriage from the PCGS Fine-12 example that we proudly sold for \$48,875 in our ANA sale. This coin features the name



M.BA[...]RA, which matches the name Manuel Barrera, the minter named in the decree of March 29, 1817. This is a wonderful rarity that will find itself in an advanced colonial type set.

No colonial coin offering would be complete without a 1776 Continental Dollar, and lot 6765 is an acceptable EF-40 (PCGS) example for a collector grade type set. With similar design elements, the Continental dollar segues into the Rob Retz Collection of Fugio coppers, an advanced study collection that includes 63 coins. Again, as with other series offered in this sale, there are coins with wonderful pedigrees, excessively rare varieties and even a few Newman Plate Coins. Fugio coppers have a great history, and have been studied by numismatists for the better part of a century.



Rounding out the sale is the David J. Wnuck Collection of Contemporary Counterfeit and Imitation Spanish Colonial Coins. David, a long time dealer from Connecticut, who specializes in colonial and early American coinage, elected to collect these fascinating coins over the course of many years. Recently, the reference collection of Michael K. Ringo (offered by Stack's) provided many opportunities for Dave to fill holes in his collection. This collection is the result of diligent study and patience, and we are proud to have been selected by him to sell his personal collection.

For more information, see: [stacksbowers.com/auctions/currentauctions.aspx](http://stacksbowers.com/auctions/currentauctions.aspx)